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BANSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1950

BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1950/51)

Councillor L. HARDING (Chairman)
(*Vice-Chairman of the Council*)

Councillor Mrs. K. V. AITKEN	Councillor R. MACKAY (to 29.8.50)
Councillor R. BEVIS	Councillor Mrs. P. E. PELHAM-HANKINS
Councillor H. CLARK, J.P.	Councillor Miss V. B. C. F. RHYS DAVIDS
Councillor L. G. D. CROFT	Councillor L. G. P. ROBINSON, J.P. (<i>Chairman of the Council</i>)
Councillor A. H. J. EASTWELL	Councillor J. A. W. TILBURY (from 30.9.50)
Councillor D. G. FRENCH	Councillor K. L. WHITTAKER

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

*JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

*A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

*J. M. JEFFERY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. R. DUNSTAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(*Hold the Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate)

Rat Officer:

J. MCKEE

Assistant: (*Part Time*)

A. J. SMITH

Part-Time Officer:

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: T. J. SCANNELL

Clerk Shorthand/Typist: Miss D. BODDY

Clerk: R. W. F. JENKINS

STAFF CHANGES:

Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,
BANSTEAD.

28th June, 1951

To the Chairman and Councillors of
the Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District for the year 1950.

There was a fall in the birth rate from 12.4 to 11.5 per 1,000 of population. The death rate fell from 9.1 to 8.4 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality rate was low at 21 per 1,000 live births, compared with 29 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. There was one maternal death.

The general health of the community was good. The incidence of infectious diseases was low. For the fifth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified. Five cases of Poliomyelitis occurred. The death rate for Tuberculosis was nil.

The Council's housing programme made excellent progress. During the year 164 new houses were occupied and 162 were in course of erection. Preparations were well advanced at the end of the year for the erection of a further 364 permanent houses. Since the end of the war, 341 permanent houses and 300 temporary houses, a total of 641 new dwellings have been completed.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food was efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale), who has given excellent service in the advancement of housing, and in all matters relating to the health of the district and the preservation of amenity.

The water supply of the district maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Effective control by chlorination and daily sampling was maintained.

I thank members of the Council for their help and advice during the year. I am grateful to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,

Medical Officer of Health

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1950

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	...	...	...	...	...	12,821 acres	
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident						1949	1950
Population at 30th June, 1950	...	...				32,710	32,880
Number of Inhabited Houses according							
to Rate Book at 31st December	...					8,990	9,182
Rateable Value at 31st December	...	...				£386,066	£387,730
Product of 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...		£1,544	£1,550

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area:—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The largest is the Banstead Parish, which contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenham and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating, and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950 WITH FIGURES FOR 1949 FOR COMPARISON

1949				1950				
	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS:								
Legitimate ...	391	206	185		368	203	165	
Illegitimate ...	13	4	9		11	5	6	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Esti- mated Population	12.4			16.7	11.5			15.8
STILL BIRTHS:								
Legitimate ...	12	6	6		5	4	1	
Illegitimate ...	1	1	—		—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	31.17			22.6	13.02			22.6
DEATHS ...	296	142	154		277	143	134	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Esti- mated Population	9.1			11.7	8.4			11.6
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes ...	1	2.39			1	2.58		
Total ...	1	2.39		0.82	1	2.58		0.72

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—	1949	1950
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	22.27	21.10
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	20.45	21.73
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	76.92	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	52	36
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	0	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, two were due to congenital abnormality, four to prematurity, and two to cerebral haemorrhage. This compares with nine deaths in 1949, five deaths in 1948, and nine deaths in 1947. The infantile mortality rate was 21.10 per 1,000 live births, which compares with 22.27 in 1949. The rate for England and Wales in 1950 was 29.8 per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death from air embolism following self induced abortion.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.58 per 1,000 total births, compared with 0.72 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950

					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	...	...	...	0	0	0
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	0	1	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0
8.	Measles	...	...	...	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	3	0	3
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	9	1	10
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lungs, bronchus	...	...	...	0	6	6
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	0	4	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	4	9	13
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	0	1	1
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	0	0	0
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	17	24	41
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	...	34	13	47
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	6	6	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	18	26	44
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	6	7	13
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	2	4	6
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	3	3	6
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	5	9
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	2	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	6	0	6
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	0	0	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	0	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	7	0	7
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	0	1	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	1	1	2
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	15	14	29
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	3	0	3
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	2	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	3	3	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	0	0	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...
					143	134	277

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, were used for bacteriological and pathological examination of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continued to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222), greatly to the benefit of the residents of the district.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Hook Road, Epsom, continued.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION, WELFARE SERVICES—PART III

The Surrey County Council is the local authority for the purposes of this part of the Act, relating to the provision of residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention, and welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons permanently handicapped by illness or injury.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS REQUIRING CARE AND ATTENTION—SECTION 47

No formal action by the Council was necessary during 1950, but four cases were dealt with informally.

BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD—SECTION 50

Two cases necessitating investigation occurred during the year. After consultation, the relatives of the deceased persons undertook the responsibility for burial.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company (Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne), and of the East Surrey Water Company (Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill).

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the District Councils in the area of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1950 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

(a) Chemical

(Results in parts per million.)

				Pumping Stations at		
				Woodman-sterne	Purley	Leatherhead
Reaction pH	...	...	...	8.0	8.2	8.6
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	...	...	...	165	110	165
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.073	0.030	0.044
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	6.4	3.6	5.6
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	...	Absent	Absent	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	...	...	...	0.000	0.000	0.000
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	15	15	21
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	...	...	...	8.4	6.0	6.7

(b) Bacteriological

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	...	...	...	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	...	...	...	0	0	0
Presence of B.coli in 100 c.c.	...	...	...	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbosolvent action.

With the exception of seven dwellings, all houses in the Urban District are provided with a piped water supply directly into the houses. There is one house supplied by means of stand-pipe. All the seven exceptions are isolated houses and not reasonably

accessible for service by piped supply. In each case water for domestic purposes is obtained by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupiers are advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes. Five of the houses are situated at Walton-on-the-Hill, and two at Lower Kingswood.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Public sewers are provided which serve the majority of the premises in the parishes of Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, and Woodmansterne, and a few houses in Chipstead and Kingswood.

By means of two small pumping stations (one at Tadworth and one at Walton-on-the-Hill) and by gravitation, the Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works of the Borough of Sutton and Cheam, and the remainder of the sewers by gravitation discharge via the sewers of Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. to the sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

Further progress was made during the year towards the carrying out of the modified sewerage scheme for Chipstead and Kingswood, which provides for the sewerage of Lower Kingswood as the immediate objective. Tenders were obtained and at the close of the year were receiving the consideration of the Ministry of Local Government and Planning.

Where sewers are not available drainage is by means of cesspools, and in respect of a small number of premises by septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,300, of which about 1,100 are in Chipstead and Kingswood.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Where there is not a public sewer available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge on a basis of monthly emptying. Difficulty is experienced in keeping to this basis and in numerous cases the service has had to be increased to emptying twice or three times monthly. Particularly in the case of food trade premises it is very desirable that the service should be adequate.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewers at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath, and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Six cesspool emptiers are in operation.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets. Of the latter, 56 in the Parish of Kingswood, 19 in the Parish of Banstead, 56 in the Parish of Chipstead, 3 in the Parish of Woodmansterne, and 3 in the Parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, are emptied free of charge by the Council, on a weekly basis, and in some instances, twice weekly.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected once fortnightly by direct labour. The refuse of Banstead Hospital is collected daily.

Trade refuse is collected under a system whereby traders can have their refuse collected at a charge of 6d. per bin for dry refuse and 2s. per bin for wet refuse.

Disposal of refuse is at the Destructor of the Corporation of Reigate.

Schemes for the collection of salvage, waste paper and pig food are operated.

The aforementioned Public Cleansing Services are under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows:—

Drainage of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408
Dangerous Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Employment Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Exhumation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Food Supply—							64
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Food—Unsound	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	744
Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Horseflesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samples:—Bread 2, Brine 2, Cheese 1, Cherries (tinned) 1,							
Crawfish (tinned) 1, Custard Powder 1, Dripping 1,							
Eggs 1, Ham (tinned) 1, Jam 1, Meat 2, Meat (pickled)							
2, Meat (tinned) 3, Milk (tinned) 2, Orange Juice 1,							24
Sweets 1, Watercress 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Chemical Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers' Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...

Housing—							
Inspection of Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
Closed Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Temporary Houses, Huts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Rent Restriction	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Investigation of Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Housing General	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Infectious Disease—							
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Legal Actions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mass Radiography	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Massage Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk Supply—							
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
Dairies and Distributors' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Sampling—							
Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Biological	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Microscopical	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
National Assistance Act—		Section 47		...	...	...	18
		Section 50		...	...	...	18
Notices—							
Informal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Statutory—							
Section 48 P.H. Act, 1936 (Examination of Drains)							2
Regulation 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949...							1
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections				...	...	...	1,222
Petroleum and Carbide Stores				...	...	...	123
Piggeries, Stables, etc.				...	...	...	39
Ponds				...	...	...	8
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences				...	...	...	76
Schools				...	...	...	151
Sewage Disposal Works (private)				...	...	...	26
Shops Act				...	...	...	23
Smoke Observation				...	...	...	18
Swimming Pools—							
Visits				...	...	...	12
Samples—Bacteriological				...	...	...	2
Chemical				...	...	...	2
Vaccination				...	...	...	15

scabies, and shampooing and the application of Lethane Oil for head-lice. Both methods have proved successful. This service is operated free.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenham, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings, under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

Action by the Police on four occasions in respect to contravention of Prohibition Order No. 5 by Gipsies resulted in fines totalling £6.

The use of caravans for "permanent" housing increased during the year and at December 31st there were approximately 110 caravans in the district. The camping sites are mostly situate in the southern portion of the district at Lower Kingswood. The largest site contained 25 caravans. The primary reason for this use of caravans is the housing shortage, but in a few cases, the occupiers prefer such mode of housing and have vacated houses in which they were previously living.

The general question of caravans and camping sites was receiving the consideration of the Council at the end of the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

COMPLAINTS

The complaints received number 514 and, as usual, they related to a wide variety of subjects.

MESSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Two such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such as outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	26	21	2	—
Factories with mechanical power	126	92	9	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.) ...	59	43	—	—
Totals	211	156	11	—
Outworkers premises in the District: making of:—				
(a) Wearing Apparel ...	13	26	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers ...	1	1	—	—
(c) Boxes	1	2	—	—
Totals	15	29	—	—

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Act applies.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale	22	£21 5 10
Stored for private use	20	8 11 3
	42	£29 17 1

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Activity in the work of destruction of rats and mice increased during the year. Mostly infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows:—

Rats—					
Residential Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	4
Institutional Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	4
Farm Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Shop Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Office Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Stable Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Mice—					
School Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioner's Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Institutional Premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	1

Routine testing of the public sewers in the district was carried out during December, and for the fourth successive year the results were completely negative as to the presence of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewers were baited, namely 151 manholes.

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfection work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Full statistical details of the operation of the service during 1950 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest.

	1948	1949	1950
Reports of Rats and Mice received ...	227	336	390
Number of Premises involved ...	658	869	952
Number of Visits to Premises ...	1,767	2,174	2,402
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed...	4,248	6,717	7,604
Charges made	£337	£392	£380

OTHER PESTS

From time to time enquiries are received for help in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect destruction. Liquid insecticides were found to be the most successful form of treatment.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
PROGRESS REPORT—YEAR 1950.**

Wards.	N. E.	Nork	S. E.	Tad- worth	Chip- stead	Kings- wood	Walton	Wood- man- sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice :—									
(a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.50 ...	13	14	2	10	1	18	3	3	64
(b) Received during year ...	118	91	35	36	13	41	18	38	390
(c) Outstanding at 31.12.50 ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Investigations not confirmed ...	9	11	5	5	1	2	1	2	36
3. Disinfestations completed at :—									
(a) Business Premises ...	49	2	5	5	—	5	—	5	71
(b) Residential Premises ...	28	77	17	27	10	39	15	27	240
(c) Council Property ...	12	1	4	3	—	2	2	—	24
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.50 ...	32	14	6	5	3	10	2	7	79
No. of Premises Visited ...	273	225	76	91	26	118	54	89	952
No. of Visits to Premises ...	740	497	266	244	57	316	98	184	2402
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice Destroyed :—									
(a) By Poisoning ...	2002	811	929	722	165	1480	339	574	7604
(b) By Trapping ...	152	50	—	88	28	52	14	33	—
(c) By Gassing ...	15	60	30	20	—	40	—	—	—
Charges Made ...	126	13	645	728	4	8	316	11	0
	13	0	9	8	4	15	16	15	17
	8	17	8	8	15	8	16	11	8

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS AND MICE 244, DISINFECTION 9, DISINFESTATION 6, DRAINAGE 3, LEAVE (a) Annual 12, (b) Public Holidays 5,
(c) Sick 1, TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 4, WASPS' NESTS 3.

TOTAL—287 Working Days.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 7,702. Petrol 245 gallons. M. p. g. 31.43.

HOUSING

Inspection of houses under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts was limited to those where the conditions were the subject of complaint by the occupiers, and to cases arising out of investigation of the circumstances of housing applicants.

During the year action was taken to secure the demolition of a block of six dwellings, which were the subject of a Clearance Order under the Housing Act, 1936, made in 1938, and which had been unoccupied since 1939.

Six dwellings also subject to a pre-war Clearance Order were demolished upon the Council purchasing the site for the building thereon of 6 new Council houses.

The Council rehoused during the year the tenants of two unfit dwellings, the owner thereof having agreed not to re-let and to demolish in due course.

Progress to record in reference to the provision of new houses by the Council is as follows:—

	Temporary Bungalows	Permanent Houses
Completed at 31.12.49	300	177
Completed during 1950	—	164
In course of erection at 31.12.50	—	162
Other houses well advanced in preparation at 31.12.50	—	364

Accommodation in requisitioned premises continued to assist in the alleviation of the housing problem. At the end of the year, 198 families were housed in 104 premises, and 16 families were in occupation of hut accommodation.

The number of Council houses in the various wards of the district at December 31st, 1950, was as follows:—

	Permanent	Temporary
Nork Ward	194	191
North-East Ward	52	—
South-East Ward	103	—
Tadworth Ward	46	15
Chipstead Ward	25	—
Kingswood Ward	74	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	78	—
Woodmansterne Ward	78	56
	<hr/> 650 <hr/>	<hr/> 300 <hr/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows:—

Distributors of Milk:

(i)	With registered premises in the Urban District	5
(ii)	Whose premises are not subject to registration ...	4
(iii)	Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District	17

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued:—

				Dealers	Supple- mentary
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	10	12
"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	9	14
"Sterilised"	...	...	...	3	8
				<hr/> 22	<hr/> 34
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Supervision of the milk supply received close attention during the year and 396 examinations of samples were made as against 142 samples in 1949.

Failure of samples to conform to standard occurred mostly during periods when atmospheric temperature was high.

One distributor whose methods did not consistently give good results and who bottled pasteurised milk obtained in bulk, changed to the more satisfactory method of obtaining all his supplies already bottled.

The supply of another distributor whose record in respect of bacteriological sampling results has previously been inconstant showed much improvement on the sampling results as a whole, but several improvements at the dairy premises are still outstanding. It is considered that inefficient bottle-washing was the primary cause of failures of samples from this dairyman's supply. The supervision of this establishment received special attention.

A dairy farmer who also retailed milk, and whose methods were not considered satisfactory, gave up the production of milk and obtained all his supplies for retail purposes already bottled. This is another improvement in the milk supply of the district to record, procuring as it does a change from raw milk to pasteurised milk.

There is one establishment in the district where the milk is pasteurised, and the Surrey County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority is the licensing authority under the Regulations. The method of pasteurisation is the "holder" method. The sampling results of this dairy were, of 124 samples, 14 failed to conform to standard (11 Methylene Blue Reduction Test and 3 Phosphatase Test).

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES

	At place of production			Heat-Treated (31.3.50)	Pasteur- ised	Accre- dited	Steri- ised	Tuberculin Tested		
	Raw	Accre- dited	Tuber- culin Tested					Farm Bottled	Pasteur- ised	Channel Islands
Methylene Blue Test:—										
Passed ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failed ...	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conformed to Standard	—	8	7	29(4)	215(52)	4	3	3	17(1)	1
Failed to conform ...	—	—	—	1	30(13)	—	—	—	—	—
Microscopical Test (T.B.):										
Positive ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	32	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biological Test:										
Positive ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 31 samples that failed to conform to the Standard, 1 failed both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests, 27 failed the Methylene Blue Test only and 3 failed the Phosphatase Test only.

NOTE.—(a) Numbers in brackets denote the number of samples of milk supplied to Schools.

(b) "Standard" refers to the Methylene Blue Test and/or the Phosphatase Test, according to the standard applicable to the particular designation of the milk.

39 samples were taken of the pasteurised supply of a distributor whose premises are situated outside the district and 13 of these failed the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

In respect of Tuberculous milk, 51 samples taken at the place of production were submitted for microscopical examination and 6 samples for biological examination. Of the former, all results were negative, and of the latter one gave a positive result for T.B. As the dairy farmer retailed some of the milk raw, action was taken under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, prohibiting the sale of the milk unless satisfactorily heat-treated, and the dairy farmer complied with this Notice. The investigation of the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicated that one cow in the herd was responsible for the infection, and the animal was slaughtered.

ICE CREAM

Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year, was as follows:—

	As 'at 31.12.49	As at 31.12.50
Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	47	51

A considerable quantity of the ice cream sold in the district is manufactured at premises outside the Urban District, chiefly in the London area, but also as far away as Brighton and Bristol.

110 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination as compared with 75 samples in 1949. The results were as follows:—

	Provisional Grades			
	I	II	III	IV
Manufactured in the District—				
Coliform present in	7	2	2	—
Coliform absent in	26	3	1	—
Manufactured outside the District—				
Coliform present in	9	6	8	6
Coliform absent in	29	6	3	2

The two registered manufacturers in the district both use the “hot-mix” method of manufacture. One sample from each of these manufacturers was examined for fat content, the results being 11.5% fat content in one case and 6.3% in the other case. In 1949 similar samples gave results of 6.9% and 2.7% respectively.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act are as follows:—

Manufacture of Sausages	18
Preparation of Preserved Food	4

Investigations on the types of containers used by butchers for pickling of meat indicated that galvanised vessels produced considerable contamination of the meat. Samples of brine contained

Zinc—50 parts per million, and of the meat 390 parts per million. The butchers concerned agreed to discontinue the use of this type of vessel.

MEAT

There are three licensed slaughterhouses, and at the present time these are used only for occasional slaughter of pigs. A slaughterhouse is in use at a local institution.

Nine licences were issued to slaughtermen during 1950.

All carcasses of animals slaughtered at the institution and all of those known to have been slaughtered under licence from the Food Office were inspected, and condemnation details are set out in the table on the following page. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, no tuberculosis was found, and it is of interest to note that all the carcasses of cattle inspected were slaughtered at the institution and that the herd of cattle thereat is a tuberculin tested herd.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	5	18	43	1	284
Number inspected ...	5	18	43	1	284
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	2	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	3	2	1	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ...	20.0	27.7	4.6	100.0	14.3
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis ...	—	—	—	—	1.0

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest:—

Year	Pigs Examined	Tuberculosis found in	Percentage
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0
1950	284	3	1.0

FOOD TRADE PREMISES

Conditions are generally satisfactory. Improvements in handling and storage of food are desirable. It is expected that the food handling, etc., bye-laws, which will be in operation in 1951, will help considerably in this respect.

FOOD POISONING

Information as to cases during 1950 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious disease, page 31.

SAMPLES OF FOOD

Of the samples of food examined during the year, the following are noted as being of particular interest.

CANNED SOUTH AFRICAN CRAWFISH. Complaint as to small pieces of glass. The Public Analyst reported—contained hundreds of small colourless crystals, both singly and in clusters, each crystal varying in size from 1/16in. to 1/4in. in length and from 1/32in. to 1/16in. in diameter—not glass but magnesium ammonium phosphate or struvite—occasionally found in canned fish and formed by crystallisation from the natural fish juices. Not poisonous but rather hard and insoluble and when present in such quantity rendered the article unfit for human consumption.

CANNED SOUTH AFRICAN PEACH JAM. Complaint of black discolouration. Corrosion of the tin coating of the can with patchy exposure of the underlying iron causing the discolouration, mainly due to iron diffused into the jam and intensified by oxidation, particularly after exposure of the contents. Just cause for complaint, but article not unfit for human consumption.

FOREIGN BODY IN LOAF OF BREAD, RESEMBLING IN COLOUR AND APPEARANCE RAT EXCRETA. Found to be a mixture of grease and flour with a little dust, oxide of iron, a few fungal hyphae and other fibres, appearance and composition consistent with spindle or other grease from machinery rubbed up into the dough and cooked with the bread.

CANNED ITALIAN RED CHERRIES IN SYRUP. Complaint of foul and objectionable odour due to presence of sulphuretted hydrogen. Numerous black particles in the syrup consisted of sulphides of iron formed by a partial reaction of the sulphuretted hydrogen with the iron of the can in patches where tin coating dissolved. An explanation of the sulphuretted hydrogen is that the cherries had been treated before canning with sulphur dioxide which was converted into sulphuretted hydrogen by the action of the metal of the can. Considered to be unfit for human consumption.

FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year is as follows:—

Bacon—lbs.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Meat—Slaughtering (continued)	
Bourneville—tins	7	Cows' Carcase & Organs	1
Bovril—jars	1	„ Flanks	2
Butter—lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$	„ Hearts	2
Cereals—pkts.	7	„ Kidneys	4
lbs.	2	„ Livers	4
tins	3	Pigs' Hands and Springs	2
Cheese—lbs.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ Heads and Tongues	3
tins	1	„ Hearts	14
Chocolate—lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ Kidneys	2
Chocolate (liquid) jars	1	„ Legs	3
Chocolate Spread—pkts.	2	„ Livers	6
Cocoa and Malt—pkts. ...	8	„ Lungs	25
Coffee—bottles	1	„ Mesentery	1
tins	1	„ Pluck	1
Cooking Fat—lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ Trotters	2
Crispbread—pkts.	11	Milk—tins	457
Desiccated Coconut—lbs.	3	Mince meat—jars	2
Eggs—No.	1023	tins	3
Figs—lbs.	30	Mint—jars	1
Fish—lbs.	72	Mustard—tins	1
tins	114	Olives—jars	1
Fish Paste—jars	3	Ovaltine—tins	2
Fruit—jars	7	Pepper—jars	2
tins	848	Pickles—jars	2
Fruit Juice—bottles	3	Preserves—jars	18
Fruit Pudding—tins	3	tins	238
Gelatine—ozs.	4	Pudding Mixture—pkts. ...	30
tins	1	Rabbit—tins	1
Gravy Powder—pkts.	14	Rennet—bottles	2
Junket—bottles	1	Salad Cream—jars	10
Malted Milk—jars	4	Salt—pkts.	1
Margarine—lbs.	5	Sandwich Spread—jars	10
Marmite—jars	4	Sauce—bottles	23
Meat—Beef—lbs.	1935 $\frac{1}{2}$	Semolina—lbs.	1
Lamb—lbs.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Soup—pkts.	52
Ham (canned) lbs.	28	lbs.	14
Pork Pie—lbs.	6	tins	102
Sausages—lbs.	16	Spaghetti—tins	2
tins	8	Suet—lbs.	14
Meat—Slaughtering—		Sugar—lbs.	329
Calf's Carcase & Organs	1	Sweets—lbs.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Liver	1	Sweet Corn—tins	1
„ Lungs	1	Whipped Cream—pkts. ...	4
		Vegetables—tins	275

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

The Surrey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the District. I have received from that Authority the following information of sampling in the Urban District during the year:—

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	For-mal	Infor-mal	For-mal	Infor-mal		
FOOD:						
Milk	63	6	7	1	2	2
Beer	2	—	—	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chellies	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries, Crystallised ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	3	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Mixture	1	—	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup Pudding ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	—	—	—	—
Imitation Honey	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malted Milk	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mayonnaise	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	3	—	—	—	—	—
Soup	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice	1	1	—	1	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	—	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Cough Linctus	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	88	12	7	2	2	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except tuberculosis) in institutions, and in the district, during the year 1950:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales
Scarlet Fever	43	1.31	4	39	1.19	1.50
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
Erysipelas	4	0.12	1	3	0.09	0.17
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	0.09
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	0.45	—	15	0.45	0.70
Dysentery	18	0.54	15	3	0.09	—
Poliomyelitis	5	0.15	1	4	0.12	0.18
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	0.06	—	2	0.06	0.03
Measles	170	5.17	18	152	4.62	8.39
Whooping Cough	56	1.79	7	49	1.49	3.60
	313		46	267		

The total of cases of notifiable infectious diseases was 313, compared with 419 in 1949. This decrease was due to a lower prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough. There were five cases of Poliomyelitis.

SCARLET FEVER. Forty-three cases were notified, a decrease of twenty-five cases. The case rate was 1.31 per 1,000 of population, compared with 1.50 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The disease was generally mild. There was no death.

DIPHTHERIA. No case was notified during 1950. The district has been free from cases of Diphtheria for five years in succession. This is attributable to Immunisation. It is important for parents to remember that carriers of the disease still exist. Two such carriers of virulent Diphtheria were discovered during 1950. Both sat in the same school class-room among children, all of whom had been immunised in infancy and reinforced later, and no case of Diphtheria occurred.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN. Early diagnosis and early treatment with Diphtheria Antitoxin remain a principal safeguard against

mortality. Antitoxin should be administered by medical practitioners on suspicion of infection and while awaiting bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis. Otherwise suspected cases should be admitted to hospital for observation and treatment.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. The results for 1950 show a decline of 131 in the total number of children immunised and a decline of 75 in the number of children immunised at the age of 1 year. The decline is attributable to a precautionary slowing down of injections during the summer and autumn when cases of Poliomyelitis were occurring. Diphtheria immunisation must be sustained at a high level if Diphtheria is to be suppressed. The possibility of injection predisposing a muscle to paralysis is a risk which must be met by concentrating on immunisation during the inter-epidemic period of Poliomyelitis, January to May, by preferring subcutaneous injection and avoiding intramuscular injection during local prevalence of the disease, and by using the least irritant forms of toxoid. Medical practitioners are in a position to give advice and guidance to parents. Every baby should be immunised at or before the age of one year. Every child should be reinforced before entering nursery school or day school. Every school child should be reinforced at the age of eight to nine years. Application for immunisation can be made to the family doctor or to the nearest Child Welfare Centre, or to the Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

During 1950, the number of children immunised was 341. Of these, 241 were under five years of age, and 100 were over five years of age. 183 children were immunised at the age of one year, which represents 45 per cent of the children born in 1949. 513 children received reinforcing injections. At the end of the year, the estimated number of children immunised against Diphtheria was 4,175 representing 60 per cent of the child population. Of these, 1,024 were children under five years of age, a percentage of 42.75, and 3,151 were between five and fifteen years of age, 70.00 per cent of the children in this age group.

PREVENTION OF SMALLPOX. The value of infant vaccination has been established in recent outbreaks of Smallpox. The increasing facility of travel abroad makes it more and more necessary that the population should have a basic immunity established in infancy which can be reinforced in later years with a minimum of reaction. The best time for the vaccination of a baby is from three to six months of age. 210 babies were vaccinated during 1950, a percentage of 52 of this age group, which compares favourably with 29 per cent in the previous year. It is gratifying to record a growing appreciation of a service which is voluntary on the part of parents. Vaccination can be arranged directly with the family doctor or by application to the nearest Child Welfare Centre, or to the

Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations from 1st January to 31st December, 1950:—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1950	1—4 1946—1949	5—14 1936—1945	15 or over Before 1936	
No. Vaccinated ...	210	25	28	7	270
No. Re-vaccinated	—	5	35	93	133
	210	30	63	100	403

MEASLES. Measles was quiescent until November, when a sharp rise occurred presaging epidemic conditions in 1951. 170 cases were notified. Eighteen of these were institutional cases. Eight cases were removed to isolation hospital from institutions. There was no death. The case rate was 5.17 per 1,000 of population, compared with 8.39 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1946 to 1950 is shown in the following table.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1946 ...	1	—	1	6	3	16	47	28	30	18	39	38	227
1947 ...	55	47	47	10	4	21	17	5	—	1	—	—	207
1948 ...	44	69	21	40	41	33	44	15	3	1	—	—	311
1949 ...	35	41	75	63	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	228
1950 ...	10	20	7	3	3	2	3	4	3	27	61	27	170

Measles is one of the most highly infectious and most debilitating diseases of childhood. Prevention by isolation depends on recognition of the early catarrhal phase which exists for three or four days before the rash appears. There is catarrh of the throat, nose and eyes and the temperature is elevated. These signs should be a signal for the isolation of the child pending confirmation of diagnosis by the family doctor. Children sent to school in the catarrhal phase of measles are the source of much infection which could with care be avoided.

Careful nursing and careful convalescence are necessary for cases of measles in order to avoid complications.

Health Visitors are informed of all notified cases so that they may give advice and help where necessary.

WHOPING COUGH. The general incidence of Whooping Cough was low and mainly in the Nork, North-East and Woodmansterne

Wards. 56 cases were notified. Of these, 7 were from institutions and were removed to hospital. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1946 to 1950 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1946 ...	8	10	11	4	14	13	3	—	1	10	10	4	88
1947 ...	8	8	16	5	8	5	3	7	3	1	1	—	65
1948 ...	3	2	11	19	26	41	37	21	2	4	5	2	173
1949 ...	7	6	10	7	12	34	16	4	2	2	—	—	100
1950 ...	—	1	—	—	5	5	10	7	4	9	8	7	56

Whooping Cough is now the most dangerous infection of infancy. Recent investigation by the Medical Research Council has shown that one form of vaccine prepared in accordance with a special formula can be highly protective and ameliorative, but coincidentally a report was published suggesting a possible association of injection of vaccine and selective paralysis in Poliomyelitis which demanded caution.

The new antibiotic, Chloromycetin, is proving of value in the prevention of mortality in babies and in the reduction of infection in older children.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER. Two acute cases were notified, and were admitted to hospital. One was a schoolgirl aged 12 years, and one a woman aged 35 years. There was no direct association between the cases. Both recovered.

POLIOMYELITIS. Five cases were notified. One a woman aged 44 years still has residual paralysis of the arms and legs, and remains under treatment. A boy aged 6 years has weakness of the right arm. Two children recovered without disability. An adolescent girl died. The case rate was 0.15 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.18 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. No case was notified during 1950. The case rate for England and Wales was 5.81 per 1,000 total births.

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia is of primary importance in the prevention of maternal mortality. Medical practitioners should make the fullest use of the Consultant bacteriological and hospital services, and secure the immediate and effective isolation of any suspected case occurring in a maternity home.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER. No case was notified in 1950.

DYSENTERY. Eighteen cases of Dysentery were notified. Fifteen were in institutions and were of the Flexner type. The three district cases were mild and of the Sonne type.

FOOD POISONING. Thirteen cases were notified from twelve outbreaks. Four cases were notified from an outbreak at a works canteen in the district in which fifty cases were subsequently ascertained to have been ill.

<i>No. of Outbreaks</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Organism or Other Agent</i>	<i>Food Involved</i>
1	1	—	Staphylococcus	Roast Duck
1	2	—	None found	Orange Juice
1	2	—	B. Coli	Sweets
1	2	—	Streptococcus faecalis	Cheese
1	1	—	Staphylococcus	Tongue
1	1	—	None found	Tinned Sausages
1	50	—	Staphylococcus	Cold Roast Beef
5	21	—	Rancidity	Roast Goose
12	80	NIL		

The occurrence of small outbreaks affecting single families emphasises the need for care in examining food in stock in the shop and in the household larder so that the occasional deteriorated portion, packet or tin which might escape detection can be eliminated before the food is consumed.

The outbreak in a works canteen was due to the slow cooling of a joint of beef in a warm kitchen. If cold meat is to be served safely, cooling after cooking must be rapid as is possible. Delayed cooling invites the growth of organisms and reheating will not destroy the toxins produced by Staphylococcus.

PNEUMONIA. Of six deaths from all forms of pneumonia, one was notified previous to death. The total number of notified cases was fifteen.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The following table of non-notifiable diseases were reported by head teachers during the year:—

Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	71 cases
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	63 cases
German Measles	...	...	...	...	3 cases

School notifications are a useful index of the prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease:—

Disease	Cases Notified.												At all ages	Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	6	5	23	4	3	1	—	—	—	43	16	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	4	3	2	15	3	6
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	18	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	2	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	5	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Measles ...	2	12	11	18	18	97	9	—	1	1	1	—	170	8	—
Whooping Cough	1	5	11	7	12	16	—	1	2	—	1	—	56	7	—
Totals ...	3	18	22	32	35	140	15	5	8	11	18	6	313	43	7

*NOTE.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS

DISEASE	WARD								Total
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on-the-Hill	Woodmansterne	
*Estimated Population ...	5056	8583	2456	2844	1428	3232	1842	3813	29254
Scarlet Fever ...	3	10	—	3	—	5	—	18	39
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (in- ding (Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	8	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	15
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Measles ...	—	13	22	4	8	4	5	4	92
Whooping Cough ...	10	21	3	2	—	3	—	10	49
Total ...	36	59	8	15	4	16	8	121	267

*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1950, after deduction of Institutional population.

TUBERCULOSIS

On 31st December, 1950, there were on the register 226 cases of Tuberculosis, of which 185 were pulmonary and 41 non-pulmonary cases.

Twenty-one new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1950, compared with twenty-three in 1949. Three new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with one in 1949.

The following table has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health. This table shows the age and sex of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1950 and also gives the number of deaths and their age distribution and sex.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
45	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	6	1	2	—	—	—	—

The total death rate for Tuberculosis in Banstead U.D. in 1950 was nil, compared with 0.12 per 1,000 of population in 1949. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 of Population in 1950. This is significant of progress.

The death rate per 1,000 of population for Tuberculosis for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales are given here for comparison.

	Banstead U.D.			England & Wales		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Pulmonary ...	0.31	0.09	0.00	0.44	0.40	0.31
Non-Pulmonary ...	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.04
	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.35</u>

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the Dispensary Districts which serve the Urban District. The Committees are social welfare Committees working in close association with the Almoners for Tuberculosis. Funds from voluntary sources have helped to provide additional comforts for patients, and holidays for children. The moral and material support given to patients by the Almoners and Committees is of immense value in reablement. The scheme for the payment of allowances to patients has continued to be highly beneficial.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

List of Surrey County Council Clinics

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

BANSTEAD:

Church Institute,
High Street.

Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic:

Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NORK:

St. Paul's Church Hall,
Warren Road.

Fridays, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TATTENHAM CORNER:

Church Hall,
Great Tattenhams.

Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
(from 5th November, 1951)

LOWER KINGSWOOD:

Women's Institute,
Brighton Road.

1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL:

Congregational Schoolroom,
High Street.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

TADWORTH:

Church Hall,
Station Approach Road.

2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 115
Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

CHIPSTEAD AND

WOODMANSTERNE:

Clinic,
Outwood Lane,
(Junction Court Hill),
Woodmansterne.

Mondays, 2 p.m.

St. Francis' Church Hall,
Rickman Hill,
Coulsdon.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

62 Whytecliffe Road,
Purley.

Ante-Natal Clinic:
Thursdays, 2 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Dispensaries serve the District as a whole:—

St. Helier County Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.
62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	Mondays, 1.30 p.m. 1st Monday, 5.30 p.m.
1a, Cecil Road, Redhill.	Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. 2nd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m. 3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.	Mondays, 2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.
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SCABIES AND HEAD LICE

Treatment Clinic, Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.	By arrangement with The Medical Officer of Health.
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